

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS.

AERATED WATES.
Our Plant comprises the latest improvements, and is one of the most complete and efficient ever shipped from England.
The Purity of the water is certified by analysis.
The construction of the machinery and system of manufacture in the force ensures cleanliness and absence of all contamination in the finished water.
The quality of the Soda Water is equal to that of the best English makers.
The Flavour of the syrups waters is equal to any produced in England or abroad.

DAKIN'S AERATED SASSAPARILLA.

Our make of this popular beverage is not merely a flavoured water, but is prepared with an extract of Sarsaparilla root manufactured in our own laboratory.
Price, 50 cents per dozen.

(Telephone No. 60.)
Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 14th June, 1890.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD (ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.) HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old landed brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money. The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, arranged in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.
Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)
Per Case. Per Bottle.

A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule	10	1.00
B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule	12	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	18	1.50

SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75
C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	1.00
CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	10	1.00

D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule	14	1.50
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)	14	1.50

CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	4	0.50
B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule	4.50	0.60
C. St. Julien, Red Capsule	7	0.75
D. La Rose, Red Capsule	11	1.00

BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	12	1.10
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	14	1.25
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	18	1.50
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule	24	2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
C. Watson's Abolour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
D. Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12	1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	12	1.10
D. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00

GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva	4.50	0.40

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12	1.00
Good Leeward Island	1.50	per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine	Maraschino
Chartreuse	Herrings' Cherry Cordial
Dr. Siger's Angostura Bitters, &c.	

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1890.

FRIEND DYER, of Social Purity notoriety, is a prayerful man, but he and his fanatical friends will require to do a lot of praying to expiate the injury their ill-directed zeal has caused. In no instance more than in the matter of the C. D. Acts, has the yoke of Imperialism galled Colonial shoulders, and nowhere more sorely than in Hongkong. At yesterday's Legislative Council the old sore was re-opened, with the usual results. As we foreshadowed at the latter end of last year, the meddlesome Government at home—not satisfied with

working the immense evil they have by compelling our Legislature, entirely against the will of at any rate the unofficial members, to repeal those statutes of safe-guard—now impose further and even more vexatious regulations upon us. We have a statesman to govern us, assisted by able and disinterested official and unofficial advisers, and yet, yesterday afternoon, the degrading spectacle was witnessed of the Attorney-General, in moving the second reading of an Ordinance to amend the law relating to the protection of women and children, telling that body that they had no alternative but to accept the measure; that whatever cogent arguments might be advanced against it, the Council was bound to pass it; that Royal prerogative had the call over common-sense and liberty of conscience, and that, in fact, they, as a legislative assembly, were nonentities. All the neutral-colored verbiage of the learned Attorney-General, the willfully-misleading statistics of the Acting Registrar-General, the brief but vigorous protests of Mr. RYAN and Dr. Ho Kai, and the apologetic rebuff by the Administrator, are detailed in another column.

Why should we, as a Colony, thus have our wishes over-ruled in this insanely despotic manner? By virtue of what superior knowledge or higher morality can Lord Knutsford dictate to Hongkong at what the thousands of Chinamen here shall select their concubines? "There is much virtue in it," but the portfolio of the Secretary of State for the Colonies seems to be the apotheosis of a sort of second-hand purity and chivalry. There is a great evil existing in Hongkong—the acting Registrar-General fixes the number of immoral women at 1500—but it is a necessary evil. We can trust our Legislative Council to control it, but we cannot rely on Downing Street dictation to do so. Next week, or the week after, the Bill will pass—we must bow to the inevitable, says Mr. Attorney-General GOODMAN—but we can at least rebel against it in thought, and say what we think of an idiotic Government and its slavish tools. Hongkong is in a different position to other Crown Colonies—we can stand at the summit of any of our hills and realise all that she ever can be—a small and compact group of warehouses, clinging to the steep rocks—doubtless too small to be in a position to assert her independence of legislative thralldom in this generation. But unless our protests in matters like these are sometimes heard, and weight given to them, there will be open rejoicing, as there is now secret sympathy, with our similarly-oppressed brethren in the Southern hemisphere when they obtain their independence. For when the day will quickly come when secretarial "instructions" will be flouted—aye, and we too shall say how we will govern ourselves.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CABINET.

LONDON, June 16th.
Mr. W. H. Smith has decided, on the ground of ill health, to resign the leadership of the Commons and go to the upper House, in the event of an autumn session being held.

Mr. Goschen will then in all probability succeed to the leadership.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is said that good, moral old P. T. Bartram, has imported 500 English and French ballet-girls into America. Says the N. Y. Mirror:—"This true, 'his P.T. and P.T.' his 'tis true'."

The Mutual Shippers' Moyns, the first tea steamer this season, arrived at Suva on the 20th inst., under twenty-five days from Woonung. She will scarcely equal her last year's run.

"PAUL JONES" is ranked among the very best things in the Stanley Opera Company's repertoire—better, even, than "Lalla Rookh," or "Shee." And they are going to play it to-night.

The strike among the Shanghai policemen has ended, and the men have accepted the Council's assurance that the whole question will be considered before the next annual meeting of ratepayers.

At the Police Court this morning, Mr. Robinson sentenced a Chinaman to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for having snatched a gold pin, valued at \$13.00, from the person of a Chinawoman yesterday.

The Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock:

March—"Op 48" Schuberl.
Selection—"The Pirates of Penzance" Sullivan.
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Selection—"The Pirates of Penzance" Sullivan.

The event of the past week, says the *Foehow Echo* of the 14th, has been the flooding of the country from the overflow of the Min, consequent on very heavy rains. The traffic on the river was almost entirely suspended on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. There was a considerable quantity of wreckage, showing that some villages built too close to the water's edge had suffered. Several coffins were seen floating down the stream, and two corpses were washed ashore in the vicinity of the Ice house, the occupants, when alive, it is said, of some boat that capsized. In the lower part of the city, some houses were entirely submerged. The floods extended some way up country. Accounts have already reached us of great trouble and suffering caused by Kienyeng Fu and Yeepong, and rumours are about that there was much suffering higher up the river. The rain is now over and the waters are subsiding.

The U.S.S. *Monoway*, with Colonel Danby, United States Ministers on board, left Amoy for Foochow on the 18th inst.

The time had at length arrived when, in the opinion of her manager—and all the world besides, for that matter—Miss, the famous Parisian actress, should be cast for a more elderly part than she had hitherto sustained. Scribe wrote a comedy specially for her, entitled, "The Grandmother," and read it aloud to the actress. "Capital!" said Mademoiselle, for whom the part of the grandmother was intended; "of course I shall play the granddaughter, but who is to take the rôle of the grandmother, which is quite as important?"

The Chinese are getting their own again. Nothing has been more noticeable of late than the way in which they are absorbing the building accommodation in the centre of the city. In Queen's Road West, almost up to the Clock Tower, whole rows of shops have been rented by them; Pottinger Street, D'Almeida Street, and Upper Wyndham Street have been invaded and almost taken possession of, and whole streets of new houses up to the Commissariat Buildings have been erected for their accommodation. And the white man has scarce a place to lay his head.

"An Italian contemporary," says a London daily, "gives some curious particulars about dead and living Cardinals. Sixty-five Cardinals have died during the twelve years of Leo XIII's Papacy. The Sacred College is almost entirely composed of new Cardinals. Only sixteen were there under Pius Nonus, and one of these, Cardinal Ruffini, is unfortunately seriously ill, and several others are past eighty years of age. The youngest of the Cardinals of Pius Nonus are Parochi and Zigliara, who are each fifty-seven years of age; the oldest is Metelli, who is eighty-four, and has worn the scarlet for thirty-two years."

The question of race-mixture is discussed in an article by Dr. Bloomfield in the *Baltimore Sun* with special reference to the effect of such mixture in improving or deteriorating the offspring. In the large sense of the word, the English, Germans, Italians, Russians, Arabs and Hindoos are of one race, though distinct peoples. The mixture of these peoples has produced good results. The English, the most advanced and forceful people of the Teutonic family, are of the most mixed descent among the Europeans. The mixture is even greater in the United States, and the writer argues that the most vigorous race of the world will ultimately be found in America, descended from the various nationalities of Europe.

The excellence of the arrangements for signalling steamers—especially the mails—has frequently been questioned, and of late complaints are increasing. The other day the signals at the Flagstaff showed that one vessel was fourteen miles out, at a time when she was moored in the harbour. On Saturday the *Roma* had been in port an hour before anybody—even the P. & O. Co.'s agents—knew anything about it. When, as is often the case, the Peak is encircled with mist, it is natural that signalling should be interrupted, but that can be obviated by erecting an additional station on Green Island, below the ordinary strata of clouds. Both places would not be often obscured at the same time, and the advantage would far outweigh the expense.

The N. C. Daily News of the 21st inst. says:—"We hear on the highest authority that an interview recently Li Hung-chang" has stated in so many words that the obnoxious Telegraph Convention is dead. The argument which has had most weight against it has been that it is derogatory to China to have the telegraphic cables under the control of the two cable companies offered her. So pertinacious, however, are the cable companies who are opposed to the Convention, and the Chambers of Commerce, can safely relax their vigilance altogether; though the Tungli Yamé will be less ready to listen to the companies, now that it realises what an injury to China's face the ratification of the Convention would be. To the American and German Ministers the thanks of the public are mainly due for the success that has been achieved in the struggle, a struggle in which the best interests of China and the interests of all who use the cables have been opposed to the desire of the two cable companies to secure a practical monopoly for some fourteen years."

Our radical friend the Sydney *Bulletin* on England's prospects in the event of that long threatened war coming on us suddenly; "Dilke writes in the *Universal Review* that England is unprepared for war. We pinch Dilke across the ocean for this piece of stale news. Look, on one side, at the photograph of the Crown-Prince of the Franco-Prussian war-time—of that remorseless old drill-master, Emperor William—at those of the cold-blooded, ascetic Moltke and his ravenously-looking staff, past and present; on the other, attentively regard the fatuous face of the over-fed Duke of Cambridge, British Commander-in-Chief, who 'does not intend to resign,' but will clutch his pay till he has drops in his feet; at the epileptic visage of his inevitable successor, the Duke of Connaught; and the forward evidence of the *Prinze von Bismarck* in the Prince of Wales, the head of the House of Guelf. The Hohenzollerns and their entourage are leaders of men; the Guelfs & Co. look like prize patrons of the best and most oily restaurant. The Hohenzollerns are born commanders who elevate to command only men; the other lot are born to eat and loaf and spout ghost-made speeches, and open bazars, and wallow in the most disgraceful and venal nepotism. Each is the type of a class which at the outbreak of war leads or is led to ruin. At the beginning of almost every war the British soldier is led to a sheep to the slaughter by the man in the uniform of Queen Victoria's friend, General M'Neill, for example. The German leaders typify 'after dining' the British Royal-mad generals typify 'after dining.' One lot are the wolves, the other the fatted calves. Germany goes to war as a wolf out of the Thuringian wilds. England arises to fight as a man out of a drunken sleep in tight boots."

Mr. Phillippe was then cross-examined by Mr. Rodyk at some length.

His Worship asked Mr. Rodyk why the witness's *fohi*, who were in the house on the night in question, were not present to give evidence.

In reply Mr. Rodyk stated that he had other witnesses there who could furnish very material evidence and that as they were required to carry on the business of the principal witness he thought it would not be necessary to bring them down. He had one witness in Hongkong who could testify to the prisoner shooting the woman. The proceedings in this case were being conducted under sections 7, 8, 10, and 11 of Ordinance XXVI of 1889.

Detective Wan Tai Lok was then examined and deposed to the arrest of the prisoner at Shau-ki-wan on the 16th instant after a desperate struggle.

In cross-examination by Mr. Phillippe witness stated that he had been sitting on a bench in court while the examination of the previous witness. He arrested the prisoner by orders of Inspector Quincey. He had seen him (prisoner) before in Market Street. "Tall-pot," which was one of his surnames. He got information as to Li Pi Tsz's whereabouts on the 16th instant from some loafers in Market street. He did not bribe them for their information. He should make nothing out of the case beyond having the credit of taking a leading part in the arrest of a desperado. He had been 17 years in the force and was never suspended for misconduct.

At this juncture Mr. Wodehouse objected to questions being put at random to the witness which reflected upon his character as a public servant.

Mr. Phillippe withdrew the question, and justified his action upon the grounds that it was necessary to find out the character of the witnesses for the prosecution.

Chae Tsung, a hawker of Sun Moon Lao village in Toong ham, Kwangtung province, was then called; and testified as an eye-witness to the shooting of the woman, being himself shot through the fleshy part of the knee a few moments after he saw the woman fall dead. He stated positively that it was the prisoner who shot the woman and that he appeared to be the leader of the gang. At the time he shot the

woman he (prisoner) was in the road in front of the pawn-shop with several other men. They were keeping the villagers off from the house while their comrades were looting. Witness ran to the assistance of the pawnshop as soon as he heard the going beating and cries of "robbers." He had in his hand a trident, which he intended to use on the burglars, but he fell, shot through the leg, before he came within striking distance. He saw the prisoner clearly owing to the lights held by his comrades.

Witness then exhibited his healed wound to the court. The marks where the bullet had entered and made its exit were quite distinct; showing he had narrowly escaped having his knee smashed to pieces on this eventful night. Mr. Phillippe then cross-examined the witness at length without shaking his testimony.

His Worship then adjourned the case until next Tuesday, in order that the Chinese authorities might have time to send down the pawnshop master's *fohi*, whose testimony he thought was very material in a case of this kind, seeing that they were in the house and kept prisoners by the burglars together with their master.

YESTERDAY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following portion of the proceedings were omitted from last night's report:—

MORE GRANDMOTHERLY LEGISLATION.

The Attorney-General, in moving the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to the protection of women and girls," said:—"I beg to move the second reading of a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the protection of women and girls. The consideration of a question of this sort takes us into subject matter of a somewhat unpleasant character, but the question must be faced fairly dealt with, and settled. I propose to go somewhat at length into the subject, because when definite instructions are received from the Secretary of State the duty of the Attorney-General is clearly to comply with those instructions, and in dealing with the Bill, when these instructions are known to hon. members, it is possible that they may consider that the legitimate field of debate regarding some of the provisions may be somewhat narrow, so far at least as such debate is likely to lead to any practical result in the way of modifying the provisions. For a good many years past there have been two points of view from which questions relating to the Contagious Diseases Acts and the compulsory examination of women have been approached. There is the point of view of the sanitarian and there is the point of view of the moralist. As looked at from the first point of view, the sanitarian naturally regarded the disease as a thing to be noticed and to be avoided, and he naturally pointed to the results of the Contagious Diseases Acts and the compulsory examination of women thereunder as showing that they have caused a diminution of this very offensive and sad form of disease. On the other hand there is the point of view of the moralist. The moralists say 'you have no right whatever to render a visit of person to a brothel, which is in itself a vicious thing, any the less serious than it would be if you did not take up your selves to legislate in this sort of way.' They regard the bringing of arguments to bear from them. But although these views may give rise to a great deal of discussion and debate, the real interest in the matter—I was going to say is that of the antiquarian—but at least I may say that such discussion is of more historical than practical interest in Great Britain and the Colonies subject to the control of the Legislature of Great Britain, because all these arguments, on one side and the other, have been very fully thrashed out in the House of Commons. The great battle took place some years ago between the champion of the various schools. In the result, the school of moralists, reinforced by detachments from various bodies and strongly supported by many good and pure-minded women, whose susceptibilities were shocked at the bare idea of such a horrible thing as the compulsory examination of their more frail sisters, gained a victory in the House of Commons, which decided, at all events, for some time to come, that the moralist's point of view was the proper view in which to regard this question. From the moment that was decided, it became purely a matter of time when the Contagious Diseases Acts in England and all their machinery should become a thing of the past. It was resolved to put a stop to all this, and a stop was put to it. No doubt many military and naval authorities and others prophesied great evil from it and no doubt many have said that the effect has been pernicious, but that was not the opinion the House of Commons acted upon, for the year afterwards, in 1888, in June I think, the House of Commons endorsed its previous decision and insisted upon the repeal of these Acts taking place in India; a country far removed from Great Britain and under social circumstances very different from those obtaining in Great Britain, and consequently, the very gain of the moralists having been ratified by the decision of the following year, it became the bounden duty of the Government in England to give effect to the desire of the Legislature. It became, therefore, only a question of time as to when its provisions should be extended to such Colonies as were in the direct jurisdiction of the Legislature of Great Britain. An order was sent out to the Straits Settlements in 1888 and a very admirable Act was passed. Similarly here an Act, 19 of 1889, was passed last year. That Act was not entirely to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State. It is true it knocked down the building, if I may so put it, of the Contagious Diseases Acts, compulsory examination, but it left the outhouses and scaffolding, and what was left was objected to by the Secretary of State. Consequently fresh instructions came out. A new Bill was drafted to be brought before the Legislature of this Colony, and that Bill is the one I have now the honour to move the second reading of. The Secretary of State pointed out many difficulties in the Ordinance of 1889 and I think it right to call your attention to the alterations in the details of this Act compared with the Act of 1889. The first point he alluded to was that although Ordinance 19 of 1889 abolished the Contagious Diseases Act of 1867 it left four sections un repealed, viz. 30, 31, 32, and 33. If you look at these sections you will see they deal with the question of prostitutes in the street. In speaking of the instructions I have received in settling the difficulties of this Bill I may say that it was drafted in England and sent to me to be finally settled and to make certain alterations within certain limits. The Secretary of State thought that these four sections should be repealed and consequently you will see that at the end of this Bill I have repealed those four sections, which were left in the Bill of last year. I may point out that when this Bill came out in its original form and was submitted to me it contained clauses repealing all those Ordinances that were repealed last year. It did not appear to me advisable to deal with these Ordinances as though in force now—they were repealed last year—and they would only add to the number of sections to be read through. I therefore have put in a clause pointing out that all the Ordinances repealed last year remain repealed and that this Ordinance does not in any way interfere with what were repealed under Ordinance 1889. The next point I would draw attention to is that of age and consent. The age at

which a girl may become a prostitute if she wished was, under last year's Ordinance, fifteen. The Secretary of State thought that too young, and I was instructed to make it sixteen instead of fifteen. As in duty bound, have carried out my instructions and you will find the age in this Ordinance is sixteen. I would point out to you that that is the age in the Straits Settlements Ordinance, of which you have already accepted the principle. Then again, as to the age of consent, that is, the earliest age at which a girl, willing to do so, may have connection with a man, the Secretary of State is of opinion that it should be the same age as that at which a girl may legally become a prostitute, if she wishes, and this has been raised to sixteen, in order to be in accordance with the Criminal Amendment Act of 1885 in England. When I looked at the provisions under this Act seemed to me that the circumstances were not quite the same as in regard to age as in England, and you might well have supposed that the age here might have been put at something less, but that is not so. I have, therefore, while keeping the age at sixteen, added to the clause the words "Provided that it shall be a sufficient defence to any charge under this section, if it shall be made to appear to the Court or jury before whom the charge shall be brought that the person so charged had reasonable cause to believe that the girl was of or above the age of sixteen years. Provided also that no prosecution shall be commenced for an offence under this section more than twelve months after the commission of the offence." These two safeguards against blackmailing were thought necessary in the Criminal Law Amendment Act in England and it seems to me strange to have made the Act more stringent here. Having regard to the difference which exists with regard to ages here and in England, I thought we should have these two provisos and I have taken upon myself to make the Act here the same as in England, not more stringent as it originally stood. Under section 6 you will see there is an exception made with regard to age respecting girls taken in marriage. There is no desire to interfere with Chinese marriage customs. You are aware that girls are taken in marriage here at a very early age, and it is not illegal, naturally, for connection to take place between husband and wife, and unless this provision was made there might have arisen an idea that it was impossible to be married under sixteen. I should like to call attention to another point. Among the definitions you see that of owner of a brothel. This Bill was very carefully prepared at home, I have no doubt, but I do not think it was carefully prepared so far as this definition goes, because it says "Owner of a brothel means the person for the time being receiving the rent or a considerable part of the rent of a house, junk, boat or other place whether on his own account or as an agent or trustee for any other person or who would receive the same if such place were let or used." Well, it does not say anything about that such place need be used as a brothel, although that is evidently meant, and I am afraid as it stands in the original every person who took any rent would be liable to punishment as the owner of a brothel. I have altered this to read "Owner of a brothel means the person for the time being receiving rent or consideration for the use of a brothel." Part of the Bill was objectionable as being too cumbersome. Part of it was considerably modified and is now very much in accordance with the law of the Straits Settlements on the same subject. I would point out to hon. members of Council that it is highly desirable that the law here and in the Straits Settlements should be very much on the same lines, otherwise those who deal in this nefarious traffic in young girls, would go where the market could be best supplied, in Hongkong, Penang or Singapore. If the page was fifteen in Singapore and sixteen in Hongkong, girls would be taken to Singapore at fifteen and then brought here when they were sixteen. It is therefore necessary to have the law as far as possible on the same lines. This part deals with the powers of the Registrar-General, who it is hoped will be able to rescue these girls from destruction. You will see that section 20 provides that "This part of the Ordinance shall only continue in operation for a period of two years, or such further period or periods as may from time to time be determined by resolution of the Legislative Council." This part of the Ordinance will therefore only be in force for a couple of years, and if it is found, at the end of that time, that it requires amendment or that it is undesirable to continue the powers given to the Registrar-General, it will be easy to repeal them. Part of it is a very important part of the Bill. The Ordinance of 1889 was a very elaborate one indeed and it seemed to recognise, more or less, the right of the State to interfere with brothels so as to do more than merely protect the girls in them, and the principle upon which I have been directed to go is that it is only intended that all brothels should be registered for the sole purpose of gaining access to the inmates for the purpose of protecting them. This is the limit the Secretary of State imposed on us as being the limit we are to observe. Registration is to be effected in order that the inmates may be protected. Subsection 5 of Section 21 states "For the purposes of this section and of Section 22 the term brothel does not include a brothel which is used or occupied exclusively by women who are not Asiatics." The reason why Europeans are to be treated differently from Asiatics is apparent if you bear in mind what I have just said as to the principle we have to go upon, that registration is to be made in order that the inmates may be protected. It does not apply to Europeans because they are perfectly able to protect themselves. They speak the language and they are not kept prisoners in Hongkong and therefore it is not necessary to interfere with them to give the Registrar-General jurisdiction over them. Part IV, was originally a very long part. I have rough-drafted the regulations which I have empowered to make and they are very much on the lines of the law of the Straits Settlements. There is one regulation which is an important one. Under this a notice must be fixed in each brothel informing the inmates they are allowed to go to the Lock Hospital gratis for advice and treatment if they wish. That is all the recognition that remains under this Ordinance of the paraphernalia of the Contagious Diseases Acts. This notice must be put up in the brothel so that the inmates if they wish can go there for gratis advice, assistance, and treatment. These are the lines upon which the Bill is drafted and the instructions are that none of the essential provisions may be modified without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State. You will understand, therefore, that to a certain extent discussion on the Bill is limited. I do not know that I need take up your time further. There are one or two small amendments which I can explain when we go into Committee on the Bill. I may mention that there have been forwarded to me petitions from certain gentlemen, who think that the liability in the case of owners of property is too great. If you look at Section 23, sub-section 2, you will see it says "The keeper of a brothel shall be the person primarily responsible for registering such brothel, but if no such registration has been made by him, the owner of such brothel shall be also responsible for the registration, and in default of such registration both the owner and keeper shall be liable, on conviction by a magistrate to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding \$500 or to both." I suppose no one would object to the liability, and responsibility imposed on the keeper

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—195 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$98 per share, sellers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$70 per share, sellers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$125 per share, sellers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 84 per share, sellers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$357 1/2 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$56 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$37 per share, buyers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—103 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. div. sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$54 per share, buyers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$167 per share, sellers.
 Lure Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$87 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2 1/2 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$110 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
 Panjoni and Sunghie Dui Samantan Mining Co.—\$84 per share, sellers.
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$22 per share, sellers.
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$131 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$75 per share, sellers.
 Tongkui Coal Mining Co.—\$325 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—par, buyers.
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.
 H. G. Brown & Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, sellers.
 The Sengul Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, sellers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nominal.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—50 per cent. div. sellers.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.
 The Darvel Bay Trading Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$28 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$87 per share, sales.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$51 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$35 per share, sellers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.
 The Labak Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, nominal.
 The Lamag Planting Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, sellers.
 The Jelaba Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$44 per share, sellers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.
 The Shamnoon Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, sellers.
 The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan—\$124 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Marine, Limited—par, nominal.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
 AMIGO, German steamer, 771, T. Bruhn, 23rd June, Saigon 19th June, Rice—A. R. Marty.
 ACHILLES, British steamer, 1,488, Chas. Anderson, 24th June, Mori 18th June, and Nagasaki 19th, Coals—Butterfield & Swire.
 CLYDE, British steamer, 2,108, J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R., 24th June, Shanghai 21st June, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 YUNNAN, British steamer, 1,063, Peacock, 24th June, Swatow 23rd June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 FORMOSA, British steamer, 674, T. P. Hall, 24th June, Tamsui 19th June, Amoy 20th, and Swatow 23rd, General—D. Laprak & Co.
 BORMIDA, Italian steamer, 1,499, C. Garazzo, 24th June, Bombay 7th June, and Singapore 18th, General—Carlowitz & Co.
DEPARTURES.
 June 23, Hector, British steamer, for Shanghai.
 June 23, Chiaofo, British steamer, for Yokohama.
 June 24, Talle, German steamer, for Amoy.
 June 24, Maria, German steamer, for Haiphong.
 June 24, Tachikow, British str., for Swatow, &c.
 June 24, Nanchow, British str., for Amoy, &c.
 June 24, Elctra, German str., for Singapore.
 June 24, Haitan, British str., for Swatow, &c.

June 24, Deuteros, German steamer, for Kobe.
 June 24, Almonon, British str., for Sandakan, &c.
 June 24, Pakihan, British steamer, for Swatow.
 June 24, Kwangle, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 June 24, Shangkai, British str., for Shanghai.
 June 24, Benledi, British str., for Yokohama.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
 Per Amigo, str., from Saigon, 25 Chinese.
 Per Achilles, str., from Mori, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Schenker, and 6 Chinese.
 Per Formosa, str., from Tamsui, &c.—Mr. Fuhrmann, and 6 Chinese.
 Per Clyde, str., from Shanghai for Hongkong, Messrs. A. S. Garfit, L. E. Sawson and servant, and 6 Chinese. For London.—Mrs. Ramsay, Misses Ramsay (3), Messrs. R. A. Ord and B. Silencie.
 Per Bormida, str., from Bombay, &c.—102 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
 Per Hector, str., for Shanghai—3 Europeans.
 Per Talle, str., for Amoy—10 Chinese.
 Per Maria, str., for Haiphong—1 European and 20 Chinese.
 Per Yunnan, str., for Sandakan—2 Europeans and 40 Chinese.
 Per Nanchow, str., for Amoy—400 Chinese.
 Per Kwangle, str., for Shanghai—100 Chinese.
 Per Haitan, str., for Swatow, &c.—5 Europeans and 300 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
 Per Alwine, str., for Holhow—50 Chinese.

REPORTS.
 The German steamer Amigo reports that she left Saigon on the 19th instant. Had heavy south and south-west winds.
 The British steamer Yunnan reports that she left Swatow on the 23rd instant. Had moderate wind and fine weather throughout.
 The British steamer Achilles reports that she left Mori on the 18th instant, and Nagasaki on the 19th. After leaving experienced moderate winds with much rain until arrived in Formosa Channel; since which time have had fair weather throughout.
 The British steamer Formosa reports that she left Tamsui on the 19th instant, Amoy on the 20th, and Swatow on the 23rd. To Swatow had moderate monsoon with overcast and showery weather; thence to port had moderate southerly wind and fine weather. In Tamsui, the steamships Smith and Beecher. In Swatow, the steamship Hangchow.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE
 For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, &c., &c.—Per Caterthine to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.
 ACTV, Danish steamer, 355, Hygon, 17th June, Quinhon 14th June, General—Arnhold, Kniberg & Co.
 AFGHAN, British steamer, 1,493, Thos. Golding, 21st June, Kobe, via Mori 16th June, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 ALWIN, German steamer, 400, A. Bendixen, 22nd June, Pakhoi 19th June, and Hoikow 21st, General—Wiel & Co.
 ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Mudie, 23rd June, Yokohama 14th June, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 ARDAY, British steamer, 1,080, R. Cass, 21st June, Kutchinotzu 15th June, Coals—A. G. Morris.
 BATAVIA, British steamer, 2,553, Williamson, 17th June, Vancouver 12th May, and Yokohama 4th June, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 BENLEDI, British steamer, 1,453, J. H. Clark, 21st June, London, via Singapore 15th June, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 CATERTHINE, British steamer, 1,466, W. B. Darke, 18th June, Sydney 23rd May, Keppel Bay 26th, Townsville 28th, Cooktown 29th, Thursday Island 2nd June, and Port Darwin 8th, Coals—Russell & Co.
 CHINA, American str., 5,200, W. B. Seabury, 14th June, San Francisco 21st May, and Yokohama 8th June, Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.
 CHINOTU, British steamer, 1,459, A. Hunt, 20th June, Sydney 27th May, and Port Darwin 12th June, General and Coals—Butterfield & Swire.
 CLARA, German steamer, 674, Christensen, 15th June, Haiphong 12th June, General—Siemssen & Co.
 DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 656, R. Beltran, 3rd May, Manila 30th April, General—Brandão & Co.
 FAME, British steamer, 117, W. W. Allan—Hongkong Government tender.
 FELDERIDGE, British steamer, 1,336, John Rutherford, 8th May, Saigon 30th April, Rice—Russell & Co.
 GWALIOR, British steamer, 1,602, Francis Cole, 15th June, Bombay 30th May, and Singapore 9th June, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 ISER, British steamer, 1,715, J. Marshall, 22nd June, Singapore 15th June, General—Russell & Co.
 LIENSHING, British steamer, 1,048, Maddilove, 21st June, London 7th May, and Singapore 15th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 MORAY, British steamer, 1,411, Wm. S. Duncan, 18th June, London 14th June, Rice and General—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, F. Fowler, 23rd June, Bangkok 17th June, Yuen Fat Hong.
 PLORE, British steamer, 161, A. Stoppel—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 SHANGHAI, British steamer, 2,044, F. N. Tiltard, 21st June, London 3rd May, and Singapore 15th June, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 STRAITS OF BELLE-ISLE, British steamer, 1,586, Grigs, 13th June, Shanghai 10th June, Ballast—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 TAISSANO, British steamer, 1,515, W. H. Jackson, 17th June, Swatow 16th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 TARAPACA, British steamer, 1,567, D. S. Bailey, 17th June, Manila 14th June, Ballast—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 TONGSHAN, British steamer, 1,111, J. Young, 17th June, Singapore 3rd June, and Bangkok 11th, Rice—King Tye Lung.
 VELOX, German steamer, 578, H. Johannsen, 22nd June, Penang 13th June, General—Melchers & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
 DANIEL T. JENNEY, American ship, 1,622, Roddick, 28th March, New York 4th Nov., Petroleum—Order.
 ELISE, German ship, 1,348, F. Rowell, 27th May, New York 5th January, Petroleum—Captain.
 ELISABETH, German bark, 447, H. Ahrens, 4th June, Siam (Darvel Bay) 13th May, Hardwood—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
 JOHN D. BREWER, American bark, 900, W. Yosselyn, 8th June, Honolulu 6th May, Petroleum—Russell & Co.
 LANDSEER, American ship, 1,400, A. H. Laffin, 27th May, New York 21st Dec., Kerosene Oil—Russell & Co.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.
 Continued.
 PAPA, German bark, 748, C. L. Henne, 4th June, Hamburg 25th Jan., General—Siemssen & Co.
 PARAMITA, American ship, 1,498, C. D. Prescott, 28th May, New York 7th Dec., Petroleum—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, Geo. A. Freeman, 22nd June, New York 19th Feb., Kerosene Oil—Russell & Co.
 SORIE, Norwegian bark, 371, J. L. Winckler, 31st May, Menado 2nd May, Ebony—Siemssen & Co.
 TARAPACA, British bark, 406, H. Kennett, 19th May, Sandakan 29th April, Timber—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 VELOCITY, British bark, 495, R. Martin, 18th June, Honolulu 3rd May, General—Siemssen & Co.
 WM. LE LACHUR, British bark, 575, E. Warner, 19th June, Laguananoc 9th June, Wood—Wiel & Co.
 Z. RING, British ship, 1,371, McLeod, 27th May, New York 20th Nov., Petroleum—Russell & Co.

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE.
 No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 26th instant, at 8.30 per P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 23rd June, 1890. [950]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
 I HAVE established myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Foochow, under the style and firm of F. C. KEEKA & Co., Foochow.
 F. C. KEEKA.
 Foochow, 6th June, 1890. [901]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 ESTABLISHED 1825.

INVESTED FUNDS £7,000,000 Stg.
ANNUAL INCOME £ 900,000 Stg.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI:
 R. E. WAINWRIGHT, Esq.,
 AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq.,
 F. H. BELL, Esq.,
 NEIL MACLEOD, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer.

AGENCIES:
 Amoy—Messrs. Brown & Co.
 Canton—Rows & Co.
 Chiofo—Cornabe & Co.
 Foochow—Phipps, Phipps & Co.
 Hankow—W. F. Sharp, Esq.
 Shanghai—W. T. Phipp, Esq.
 Kobe—Messrs. Browne & Co.
 Nagasaki—China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.
 Newchwang—Messrs. Bandini & Co.
 Ningbo—Messrs. Kuitzu & Co.
 Peking—Dr. Dudgeon, Medical Officer.
 Swatow—Messrs. Bradley & Co.
 Tientsin—Messrs. Wilson & Co.
 Yokohama—Fraser, Farley & Co.
 The Standard is an old and wealthy Scottish Office, well-known throughout India and the East, and has acquired a marked character for sound and liberal management.
 ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, Standard Life Office.
 810-5

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
 EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 12th April, 1890. [599]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
 REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [136]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.
 REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [57]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.
 The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
 Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
 NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
 Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [127]

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAKES 600,000, } \$835,333.33
RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 LEE SING, Esq. | LO YUEN MOON, Esq.
 LOU TEO SHUN, Esq. |
MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
 Hongkong, 17th December, 1882. [1091]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 30th inst., both days inclusive.
 F. W. CROSS, Manager.
 Hongkong, 14th June, 1890. [908]

Intimations.

TOURISTS.
 ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequaled in Japan.
 Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.
 DEAKIN BROS. & Co.,
 16 Bund, Yokohama,
 next door to
 Fasan's Photographic Studio.
 [527]

CAPTAIN GEORGE TAYLOR.
 INLAND SEA and JAPAN COAST PILOT.
 Telegraphic Address: POWERS, Nagasaki.
 Hongkong, 8th April, 1890. [571]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
 To take effect from 1st May.

WEEK DAYS.
 The CARS RUN between St. John's Place and Victoria Gap as follows:—
 8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
 12 to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
 1 to 2 P.M. every half hour.
 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.
 NIGHT TRAM at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.
 CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M.
 12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
 9, 10, 10.30 and 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.
 Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.
 MACLEVEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.
 Hongkong, 30th April, 1890. [689]

SIEN TING.
SURGEON DENTIST.
 No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
 TERMS VERY MODERATE.
 Consultation free.
 Hongkong, 7th March, 1890. [187]

NOTICE.
THOMAS KERR & CO.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS.
YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS.
 Hanchove 6th June, 1890. [126]

GRIFFITH'S
NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.
 No. 2, Duddell Street,
 (Between the New Oriental Bank, and Mr. Lammert's Auction Rooms),
 Entrance from Duddell Street or Ice House St.

MR. GRIFFITH'S STUDIO is open daily from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. for producing First-class PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS in all the Newest styles. Views of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, with choice illustrations of Chinese life and character, always ready.

Portraits enlarged to life size and painted in Oils or Water Colours by First-class Artists. Miniatures on Ivory, and all kinds of reproductions.
 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1890. [524]

W. S. MARTEN,
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
AND
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
 2, DUDDELL STREET,
 HONGKONG.
 Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [574]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
 W. S. MARTEN, of 2, Duddell Street, has been instructed to sell privately (NOT BY AUCTION), any portion, or the whole, of the FURNITURE and EFFECTS of a Dining Room, Drawing Room, and three Bed Rooms. The Furniture is mostly of European make and by the HALL & HOLTZ Co. There is also a good Piano, and a very fine lot of Ferns with Ferneries, &c.

Cards to view may be obtained on application at Mr. MARTEN'S Office.
 Hongkong, 6th June, 1890. [863]

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.
 NO. 72, CAINE ROAD, containing Dining Room, Drawing Room, Three Bed-rooms and Bath Rooms.
 Excellent Quarters for servants.
 For further particulars, apply to
 W. S. MARTEN,
 2, Duddell Street.
 Hongkong, 11th June, 1890. [888]

NOTICE.
JYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.
 Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London says:
 "It is the best Disinfectant in use."
 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.
 Hongkong, 10th June, 1890. [111]

Geo. Fenwick & Co., LIMITED,
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.
 Established 1880.
 Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [165]

Intimations.

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE OF RE-OPENING.

A portion of the New Buildings of the above Company, known as the PEAK HOTEL and situated at Victoria Gap, adjoining the tramway station, being completed and furnished, business will be commenced on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant. Residents and visitors wishing to stay at the Peak will find every comfort and accommodation, together with refreshing cool breezes and magnificent view.
 Special attention has been given to the Dining Rooms and Bar, to make this a pleasant resort for residents during the hot summer months. The TABLE D'HOTE is supplied with every available luxury, and the cuisine, being under special management, is by far the best in or near Hongkong.
 WINES and SPIRITS, &c., only the best brands and quality are kept.
 W. THOMAS, Manager.
 Hongkong, 13th June, 1890. [902]

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.
 (Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains troy)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!
 Hongkong, 20th May, 1890. [244]

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.
ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:
 BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.
OFFICE:
 9, PRAYA CENTRAL.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
 Hanchove, 1st May, 1890. [54]

NOTICE.
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
 D. GILLIES, Secretary.
 Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [15]

INTIMATION.
F. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVY CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
 No. 11, Praya Central,
 (Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS
for
RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION
for
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.
CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
 PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
 ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.

NOTICE.
JYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.
 Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London says:
 "It is the best Disinfectant in use."
 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.
 Hongkong, 10th June, 1890. [111]

Geo. Fenwick & Co., LIMITED,
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.
 Established 1880.
 Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [165]

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 Established 1880.
 Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [165]

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 Established 1880.
 Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [165]

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